MISCEL-LANEOUS

1895. (ii) Ragi showed a moderate decrease both in area (9 per cent) and production (14 per cent). Though the decrease was small in area (2 per cent), Bajra showed a high decrease (29 per cent) in production. The decrease in area and production of Mesta was high (22 per cent and 20 per cent respectively) and those of Tobacco was substantial (23 per cent and 14 per cent respectively). On the other hand, Cotton showed an increase in production (13 per cent) though the area under it decreased by 4 per cent over last year's area and production.

1896. (*a*) Weekly and monthly season and crop reports, received from the Taluk authorities during the year were regularly compiled and published in the *Mysore Gazette* The annual report of the same was also published.

(*b*) The main features of the year's season were the untimely and unequal distribution of rainfall in most parts of the State causing trouble for agricultural operation in some parts and helping in some other parts. However, the prospects of the season was moderately fair as compared to previous year's condition.

1897. Crop weather observations on some selected crops were observed and recorded regularly in the crop weather observatories in the State and these observations were supplied to the Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona, for further study. Some of the meteorological observations were published in the Departmental Publications.

1898. Crop estimation surveys by random sampling methods were conducted to estimate the yield per acre as well as the total production of 12 important crops in the State for being used to issue final crop forecasts.

1899. The Department suggested suitable designs for 215 field experiments to help the Research workers of the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest and Fishing and analysed the results of these experiments.

1900. The rainfall data collected from 355 Rain Gauge Stations were compiled and published. The daily rainfall data were compiled and supplied to all the Departments of the State for immediate use.

1901. (*a*) The birth and death reports received from the Primary Registrars of Births and Deaths were compiled and the annual Vital Statistics of the old State for the calendar year 1957 was published.

(*b*) According to the report, the mid-year estimated population of the old Mysore State stood at 11·025 millions. The reported births and deaths during the year were 2,07,385 and 96,898 respectively giving a birth-rate and death-rate of 18·8 and 8·8 per million respectively. The vital index was 214·0 during the year. The mean birth and death-rate during the previous 5 years was 18·4 and 8·8 respectively.

(*c*) As regards the death, Malaria and other fevers and Dysentery and Diarrhoea claimed nearly 45 per cent of the total death. In nearly 35 per cent of the death, no cause was mentioned. But the incidence of epidemic diseases like Plague and Cholera was very small.

1902. Monthly wholesale prices of certain agricultural commodities in 10 centres of the State was regularly collected and the index numbers were constructed for these prices. The monthly consumers price index numbers of working class in Gulbarga centre were constructed and published. The index numbers relating to the production of certain important commodities were also constructed. According to this, the production of food crops increased steadily during 1954-55 and 1955-56 while the production of non-food crops showed a decrease during 1954-55 and an increase during 1955-56.

1903. As desired by the Planning Commission, Government of India, phasing of the programme of work of the several plan projects in the State in terms of investment, foreign exchange, employment and requirements of materials, equipment and technical man-power and the resulting output of goods and services or benefits in physical and financial terms was regularly collected and sent to Government of India. Further, 6 schemes costing nearly Rs. 1,75,000 were submitted to be included in the plan programme of 1958-59.

1904. In order to improve the collection and maintenance of data regarding the developmental activities in the National Extension Service areas, Block Level Progress Assistants were appointed and the task of training these Assistants was entrusted to this Department. In accordance with this, 35 persons deputed from various blocks were trained for a period of 11 weeks in the proper collection and maintenance of basic statistics. Further, the work of these Assistants in the several blocks being constantly inspected.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1905. The following Sample Surveys were conducted during the year:

1. *Survey to find out Parity Index of prices received and prices paid by the farmers.*—The actual field work was started in 60 out of 80 villages selected for this purpose and the work was in progress.

2. *Sample Survey for estimating the incidence of Influenza in Bangalore City.*—During July 1957, when Bangalore City was in the grip of influenza epidemic, a rapid sample survey to estimate the incidence of influenza was conducted.

According to the survey result, about 49 per cent of the persons were affected by the epidemic, the percentage of affected being 50 among males and 47 among females. All the members in nearly one-fifth of the households were down with "flu" whereas in one-fourth of the households all were free. Persons between 5-20 age groups were mostly affected and 95 per cent of the patients got treatments of which 60 per cent sought treatment from private practitioners. The duration of illness was 3 to 6 days and the average expense was Rs. 7·45 per person.

3. *Cottage and small-scale weaving industry survey.*—The object of the survey was to study the role of weaving industry in cottage and small-scale industry sector and the socio-economic condition of the people engaged in the industry. This was conducted in some selected centres of Bombay-Karnatak area.

According to the finding of the survey, the industry has provided full employment to the persons engaged in the industry throughout the year and 85 per cent of the labour required for the industry is provided by the households itself. The busy period of the industry is from October to May. The standard of living of the people engaged in this industry is far from satisfaction. Especially the standard of living of cottage weavers is worse than that of small-scale weavers. Nearly 20 per cent of the looms were idle for want of capital labour and demand. The wage rate in cottage hand loom industry is too low and that of small-scale industry is reasonable. Small-scale weaver borrows for productive purposes whereas cottage weaver borrows for domestic needs.

4. *Ex-criminal Tribes Surveys.*—The survey was conducted in Dharwar and Bijapur Districts of Bombay

area with the object of collecting accurate statistics in respect of "socio-economic conditions" of the "Ex-criminal Tribes". According to the result, the socio-economic conditions have not improved so far.

1906. Statistical outline of Mysore State 1957 was compiled and published. "Mysore State in Maps" a unique publication depicting in attractive and coloured maps and charts the essential statistics relating to different aspect of the State was published in English on the Republic Day—26th January 1957. In addition to this, monthly bulletins of statistics were issued consisting of factual data relating to different phases of economic and social life of the State.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1838. Approved lists of eligible candidates were issued by the Commission for appointment to the following posts :—

.....	'A' List (Open to all Classes)	'B' List (Backward Classes)	'C' List (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)
1 Veterinary Inspectors, Grade I ...	...	1	...
2(a) Assistant Surgeons, Grade III (Women).	6	15	1
(b) Assistant Surgeons, Grade III (Men).	16	83	11
3 Clerks, Accountants, (I Division) ...	908	971	25
4 Clerks, Accountants, (II Division) ...	...	...	455
5 Middle School Teachers ...	119	384	6
6(a) Typists and Stenotypists, Grade I...	22	11	...
(b) Typists and Stenotypists, Grade II	65	65	1
7(a) Teachers in Primary Schools (Kannada).	788	1,567	...
(b) Teachers in Primary Schools (Urdu).	...	40	...
(c) Teachers in Primary Schools (Tamil).	...	2	1

1839. There was dearth of qualified candidates of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of Veterinary Inspectors, Grade I, and Typists and Stenotypists, Grade I, and the dearth of these candidates was acute in respect of the recruitment to the posts of Typists and Stenotypists, Grade II. The dearth of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates was even more acute so far as recruitment to the posts of I Division Clerks was concerned.

(ix) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

MYSORE AREA.

Muzrai Institutions.

1840. The number of Major Muzrai Institutions has increased from 311 to 328. The number of minor temples has increased from 1,405 to 1,437. There were 13,050 Village Muzrai Institutions, 13 Major, 57 Minor and 335 Village Muzrai Mohammedan Institutions, 4 Major, 18 Minor and 59 Village Jain Bastis, 343 Mutts and 53 Chattrams in the State.

1841. There was no succession to Mutts during the year.

Management

1842. *Sri Sringeri Mutt.*—The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and its Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year.

1843. Sri Sringeri Jahagir, which is a sub-taluk, consists of 23 villages. Besides these villages, the Sringeri Mutt owns 26 inam villages and 27 holdings in the State and one inam village and 25 holdings outside the Mysore State.

1844. There were 172 buildings in several parts of India belonging to Sri Sringeri Mutt. Out of these, 25 buildings are in Sringeri town, 101 buildings outside Sringeri in Mysore State and the remaining 46 buildings outside the State.

1845. The income of the Mutt under all heads during the year, excluding debt head, amounted to Rs 2,94,130 (Rs. 3,40,234). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,08,101 (Rs. 2,23,138).

1846. The total Revenue collections of the Jahagir during the year were Rs. 69,353 (Rs. 82,286) out of a total demand of Rs. 92,916 (Rs. 1,02,964-75).

1847. The Mutt is spending a large amount of money for the promotion of the ancient learning and with this end in view is running eight Patashalas which are turning out a number of eminent scholars every year. Ample opportunities are being offered to students desirous of studying Sanskrit literature by means of providing free boarding and lodging and stipends for maintenance.

1848. The entire internal administration of the Mutt and its properties vested in His Holiness and the affairs of these institutions were satisfactory.

Institutions outside the State.

1849. (1) *Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi.*—This institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 12,649-66 from the State funds and Rs. 7,349-94 from the Chattram Savings Fund.

1850. The total income of the charities during the year amounted to Rs. 68,540-47. A total expenditure of Rs. 43,260—04 was incurred during the year.

1851. All the State Endowments Sevas and the other 61 Puduvat Endowments Sevas and Utsavams were conducted satisfactorily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1852. (2) *Mysore State Chattram, Varanasi.*—The daily santharpanes for pilgrims were satisfactorily conducted during the year.

1853. The other temples situated outside the State are Sri Venkataramanaswamy Temple at Tirupathi and Sri Ardhanareswaraswamy Temple Tiruchangodu, Salem District and they were functioning satisfactorily.

1854. The feeding at the Mysore State Charities, Thirupathi and the Mysore State Chathram, Varanasi was discontinued from 1st January 1958.

1855. All the Hindu temples and Muslim Institutions in the State were well maintained.

1856. The important Muslim Institutions in the State were.—(1) the Gumbuz and the allied institutions at Srirangapatna with receipts and expenditure of Rs. 35,220-82 (including opening balance) and Rs. 14,910-87 respectively.

(2) Jumma Musjid at Mysore.

(3) Prince Gulam Mohamed Charity Fund, Mysore. The corpus of the fund was Rs. 1,87,000. The number of stipenderies during the year was 180.

1857. The Jain Bastis at Sravanabelgola are treated as a single Muzrai Institution. It is being managed by the Swamigalu of the Jain Mutt as the Sole Dharmadarsi of the Mutt. The working of the minor and village Bastis was reported to be satisfactory during the year.

1858. The Jain Bastis at Halebidu and Sravanabelagola are regarded as national monuments. The protection of those Bastis like the image of Sri Gomateshwara Swamy vests in the Central Department of Archæology.

Other Institutions.

1859. *Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Patashala, Bangalore.*—This institution continued to be under Government management during the year. Its object is to promote the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and the vedic learning. There were 28 students in the Patashala at the end of the year.

1860. *Karnic Vaidica Dharma Patashala.*—This institution continued to be under the Government management during the year. The main object of the patashala is to train Brahmin boys in veda and prayoga and other necessary branches of Sanskrit learning. The vedas namely,

"Rig" and "Yajur" are taught in the institution. There were 24 students at the end of the year in the patashala.

S. L. N. Charities, Bangalore.

1861. There were a total of 999 students in the high, middle and primary schools maintained by the Charities during the year.

1862. The industrial school continued teaching carpentry, weaving and rattan and tailoring as an adjunct to the middle school.

1863. The total income of the Charities under all heads was Rs. 1,13,648 (Rs. 1,04,748) and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,11,874 (Rs. 94,256). The poor and deserving students were given free boarding, lodging, clothing and tuition fees.

Construction and Repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

1864. A sum of Rs. 2,97,435 was spent on old and new works sanctioned during the year and 773 works costing Rs. 11,79,503 were pending at the close of the year. Government grant to an extent of Rs. 1,95,400 was sanctioned for construction and repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

1865. Special prayers and poojas were performed in all the Muzrai Institutions on the occasions of Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations.

1866. The annual car festivals and important utsavams and the urus of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan were conducted satisfactorily according to schedule during the year.

Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

1867. The total receipts (including the opening balance) during the year were Rs. 63,15,183-10, while the expenditure was Rs. 15,67,826-90 and the closing balance was Rs. 45,37,356-39.

Loss of properties sustained by the Muzrai Institutions.

1868. Properties of an estimated value of Rs. 25,910-24 were lost during the year by theft or otherwise. In some cases the value of the lost articles has been recovered.

Grant of lands or cash.

1869. The practice of transferring the assets of defunct muzrai institutions to other deserving institutions was discontinued and no such proposals were entertained. No land is reported to have been granted to any institution during the year.

Endowments.

1870. The total amount received from the sale of endowments made by private individuals for the benefit of the institutions or for religious and charitable purposes during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,628.

MISCELLANEOUS

Grants-in-aid

1871. The grants-in-aid were continued during the year to the following institutions :—

	Rs.
Arya Dharma Bhodini Sabha ...	225
Ubbaya Vedantha Pravartana Sabha-Melkote	150
To encourage the religious studies on non-Hindu faiths.	600

1872. The grant-in-aid to the Girdle Stone Ward for incurable and the Friend-in-Need Society, Bangalore is being given at the rate of Rs. 900 per quarter and grants-in-aid are also being paid to several institutions.

1873. A few important institutions are noted below:—

		Rs.
1.	Sri Ramakrishna Asbram, Bangalore ...	250 p.m.
2.	The Abalasbrama, Bangalore ...	50 p.m.
3.	Mahila Seva Samaj, Bangalore ...	50 p.m.
4.	Seva Sadan, Bangalore ...	300 p.m.
5.	Anatha Shishu Samrakshanalaya, Bangalore for three months.	25 p.m.

Jatras and Cattle Shows

1874. The jatras and cattle shows were conducted successfully during the year. A total sum of Rs. 2,61,730 was realised from the jatras and cattle shows during the year and Rs. 50,444 and Rs. 14,408 were spent for sanitary and other arrangements and cattle shows respectively.

Puduvat Loans

1875. There were 1,136 cases of puduvat loans amounting to Rs. 66,183-79 pending at the beginning of the year. Out of this, Rs. 894-88 only was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 65,288-91 at the end of the year.

1876. *Educational Institutions*—The following educational institutions and management continued to be under the control of the Endowment Department.

1. Sanskrit College, Melkote-Mandya District.
2. Sri Magadi Karnick's Vaidika Dharma Patashala, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
3. Agama classes in Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

1877. There were 78 students on the roll (including 30 girl students) studying in different classes at the close of the year in the Sanskrit College, Melkote.

Bombay-Karnatak Area.

1878. The Bombay-Karnatak area forms a region under the Public Trusts Act, 1950 and is known as

Belgaum Region. The special features of this Act were that the Act is made applicable to the public, religious and charitable trusts of all the communities or sections thereof. For breach of any provisions of the Act penal clauses are provided for. A fund known as Public Trusts Administration Fund has been created and the expenses for administration paid by the State funds are reimbursed at the end of the financial year.

Coorg Temple Funds.

1879. The management of the affairs of the temples in Coorg is governed by the provisions of the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956. The receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 12,184 was Rs. 60, 787 and the expenditure was Rs. 31,101, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 29,686.

1880. As usual, jatras and festivals have been conducted at Bhagamandala, Padi, Irupu and Palur Temples during the year.

Hyderabad Karnatak Area.

1881. The administration of the Endowments in the Hyderabad-Karnatak Districts is governed by the Hyderabad Endowments Regulations of 1349 F and Rules made thereunder. The Endowments work in Hyderabad area is concerned with the administration of all the non-muslim religious and charitable institutions and their properties are under the control of the mutavallies and under the Government control.

Madras Area.

1882. The provisions of the Madras H.R. & C.E. Act, 1951 continued to be applicable to the entire Madras area, and there was no change in the administration of the religious institutions in the Madras area under the new set up.

1883. There have been no judicial decisions or pronouncements during the year affecting the validity of any of the provisions of the Act.

1884. Working of the Special Acts.—(*a*) The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act has been given effect to and no special difficulties have been experienced so far.

(*b*) The Madras Animal and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act was in force and no cases of breach of provisions of the Act have been reported.